Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1884. No. 25.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, June 20, 1884.

The Times compositors are on strike.

Federal Cabinet elections take place in September.

Another bribery sensation in Toronto. The agent for pumping machinery for the water-works approaches three aldermen.

Manitoba crops bulletin shows a much larger acreage under crop than last year and prospects excellent.

Coal has been discovered at Brandon.

The new Canadian loan has been floated successfully on the London market.

The weather here is oppressively hot.

PRINCE ALBERT EAST, June 26.

No steamer has arrived here from the east since the North-West went down.

Weather wet and chilly.

LOCAL.

HEAVY rain all day Wednesday.

A GUNSMITH has arrived in town.

ALEX. MCKINLEY left for Calgary Monday last.

STRAWBERRIES in abundance in the Sturgeon river district.

THE clerk of the court has joined the noble army of benedicts.

D. S. CURRY left Winnipeg last Monday on his way here.

JNO. IRVINE is erecting a new log dwelling house on the south side.

MESSRS. Turner and Boag, of Clover Bar, left for Ontario, via Calgary, on Monday last.

LUMBER is being hauled for the completion of the new Presbyterian church on Sturgeon river.

THE growth of vegetation in the Edmonton district, this season eclipses anything on record.

THE wire rope at the lower ferry broke at the north shore end, Thursday last, owing to the heavy current.

F. OLIVER left with W. McDonald, Wednesday morning, to attend meeting of N.W.C. at Regina.

W. ANDERSON, Indian Agent, left for Victoria and Saddle lake, on a tour of inspection, yesterday morning.

CHIEF Commissioner Grahame, of the H. B. C., left Winnipeg on Monday on his northern tour of inspection.

JNO. SINCLAIR & Co. have removed to their new store, formerly occupied by F. Pageric as a restaurant.

THE Hebert mining scow was pulled apart on Thursday and piled upon the bank, her career being closed.

DAVID CRAIG, of Sturgeon River, left for for Calgary last Monday, to bring in his family and that of Geo. Hutton.

JNO. BRENTON returned from Ogilvie's survey party, his place being taken by Mr. Brick, son of the Rev. Mr. Brick, of Dunvegan.

MEETING of Sturgeon river literary society to-night, also of those interested in the Presbyterian church building, at the residence of H. Long.

SURPRISE party at the residence of W. Maver, south side, last Friday evening. The music was furnished by the Edmonton string band. A very enjoyable time was spent.

THE agricultural implement man is again on the war path, and is fitting up his wares preparatory to an assault on the purse of the easily persuaded moosback.

C. STEWART returned from Calgary on Tuesday, with two buggies for his livery stable. He brought in F. Hardisty, of the H. B. service, who goes to the Peace river district.

JNO. FRASER left on Monday for Athabasca Landing to build an inland boat of four tons capacity, which Sinclair & Co. will use for trading on the Athabasca river and Slave lake.

SELECTIONS, from Shakespeare, with music by the new tin pan orchestra, were given to an appreciative audience on Main street last Thursday night, by members of the Pink-Eye club.

THE weight of drift wood pulled out the post on the south shore, at Clover Bar ferry, allowing the cable to swing across the river. The scow started for the Atlantic seaboard, but was stopped about half a mile down the river.

ABDAH CELINOT arrived from Jasper House last week, with eighty-five beaver and three very large otter skins. He left on Monday, taking an outfit of goods from Jno. Sinclair & Co., to trade at Jasper House.

D. ROSS lost six fine pigs during the past week; cause of death unknown.

JNO. SINCLAIR returned from Victoria on Monday last. He went down at the request of his cousin to examine a mineral discovery, but did not succeed in doing so, as his cousin was called away by illness in his family. A surveyor is working past Beaver lake towards Victoria.

ALEX. CAMERON left yesterday for Calgary, to bring in a self-binder. He was accompanied by Geo. Sutherland, who is on his way to Truro, N.S., to bring up his family. Mr. Sutherland is loud in his praises of the Sturgeon river settlement as an agricultural and grazing country.

NEXT Tuesday being Dominion Day all the world and his bride are expected to be at the race track. There will be sport for young and old, fast and slow, man and beast: also —for the first time here—a tug of war, for which our athletes are now feeding up.

MR. H. T. MCPHILLIPS, who edited and published the Herald, Winnipeg, and who subsequently founded the Moosejaw News, arrived in town last week. Mr. McPhillips came by way of Calgary, and was much impressed with the beauty of the country from the Lone Pine northward and its general adaptability for agricultural purposes. He considers general farming, such as is being carried on by the settlers here, the only true principal upon which farming can be successfully carried on in the North-West. He is writing up the country for an eastern daily, and will likely sojourn in this vicinity for some time.

A RUNAWAY occurred on Saturday last along Main street. Mr. Jas. Reid was starting for home, from M. McCauley's livery stable, and had a horse belonging to Major Butler tied to the back part of the rig. When he started the horse pulled back, which so exasperated Mr Reid that he proceeded to remonstrate with him in the customary manner of this country—with a club. While so doing the team started, and having freed themselves from the rig, proceeded to the country by the shortest possible route through the bush. They were caught a short distance from town, more frightened than hurt. The buckboard was slightly damaged. Fortunately Mr. Reid escaped unhurt.

THE annual June rise in the Saskatchewan began early Wednesday morning. The river continued to rise at the rate of nine inches per hour until Thursday morning. Driftwood, trees and loose sawlogs came down in such quantities as to compel the ferries to stop running. About eleven o'clock Wednesday morning a large raft from the piteries struck the H. B. Co. boom pier and broke in two, one half going down inside the boom, tearing it out, thereby letting the logs loose and demoralizing things in general. Booms, logs and everything went down the river, with the mill hands aboard, who tried in vain to get them ashore. About noon the rafts tied along the bank above the mill began to move, finally one started for Grand rapids at a six-mile-an-hour gait, and seven more followed at regular intervals, manned by crews of from one to three men, who were unable to get them stopped. One raft, in passing, took the log slide of the mill aboard. The ropes used in trying to snub the rafts were snapped like pipe stems, so strong was the current and so great the weight of driftwood against them. In the afternoon part of the Hebert mining scow left for the headquarters of the company in Winnipeg. Captain Smith, of the H. B. Co., thought it would be a good opportunity to launch the new scow, being built for Prince Albert, and lower it around the bend to a place of safety. While doing so the driftwood caught the bow and swung it around in the strong current. Mr. W. L. Wood, who had hold of the rope, was dragged into the river, and only got out, by dint of scrambling and catching the willows. T. Hardisty was caught by the leg in the bight of the rope and dragged into the river over Mr. Wood's head. The captain pulled him aboard the scow, feet foremost, a distance of about fifty yards under water, where he worked the water out of his lungs and resuscitated him. The scow proceeded down the river with Capt. Smith and a H. B. employee aboard. At the lower mill they tried to stop her but could not. A boat was sent out and took Hardisty ashore more dead than alive. When about opposite the lower settlement they tried to snub a tree, but when the rope tightened it pulled one end out of the scow and the driftwood rushed in and knocked out the other, so that they had to jump for their lives. The pleasure of these excursion trips was all the more varied, owing to the heavy rain which poured down all day. At the lower mill Mr. Fraser had his men secured on the boom and rafts, sending off driftwood all Wednesday and until daylight Thursday morning. Ten sawlogs is the outside limit of his losses. The posts in the H. B. boom piers were broken off close to the post. The highest point the water reached was estimated at from 20 to 22 feet. An interesting sight was that of a man perched on a large raft, armed with four feet of rope and a straw hat, sailing contentedly down stream with the vain hope that he would effect a landing, thereby gaining the salvage offered by the owners. He effected the landing, but minus the raft, hat and rope. The water began to subside Thursday evening. The amount of losses is yet unknown but it is estimated the H. B. Co. have lost in the vicinity of $5,000.

PEACE HILLS.

Chief Peecan, of Whitefish lake, passed here on his way to Regina, on Wednesday of last week, accompanied by Peter Erasmus. On Friday Alexandre, the Stoney chief from Riviere Qui Barre, came down, accompanied by Ermine Skin, who had been to Edmonton, and on Saturday these two, with Bobtail and Sampson started south, the latter saying he was only going to Morley, but the rest were bound for Regina to strengthen Peecan in his proposed council with the Lieutenant-Governor. Crops looking well. Heavy rain fall on Tuesday and Wednesday. Streams still low.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMINION DAY—EDMONTON DISTRICT,

RACES AND SPORTS,

Commencing on Race Course at 9 a. m., on

TUE DAY, JULY 1ST.

HORSE RACES.

1 Mile Race, 1st and 2nd prizes.

½ Mile Race, in heats, 1st and 2nd prizes.

½ mile Race, 1st and 2nd prizes.

½ Mile Slow Race, 1st and 2nd prizes.

FOOT RACES,

100 yards, in heats, 1st and 2nd prizes.

220 Yards Dash, 1st and 2nd prizes.

1 Mile Run, 1st and 2nd prizes.

100 Yards Race—Boys under 10 years, 1st and 2nd prizes.

Squaw Race—100 Yards—1st and 2nd prizes

Boys Race—under 15 years—100 Yards, 1st and 2nd prizes.

Sack Race—50 yards—1st and 2nd prizes.

GAMES.

Standing High Jump, 1st and 2nd prizes.
Running High Jump, 1st and 2nd prizes.
Vaulting with Pole, 1st and 2nd prizes.
Throwing Cricket Ball, 1st and 2nd prizes.
Throwing Heavy Stone, 1st and 2nd prizes.
Throwidg Heavy Hammer, 1st and 2nd prizes
Tug of War between Edmonton and Saskatchewan.

Entrance fee to horse race, $1, except to consolation.

Entrance fee to foot race 50c, except to boys and squaw races.

Entrance fee to games, 50c.

Cricket, Base Ball and Lacrosse matches in connection with sports.

W. G. Ibbotson, Chairman; D. Ross, H. C. Wilson, E. Looby, D. Maloney, W. Hurley, Committee.

C. F. STRANG, Secy.

LOST—About May 1st, a brown horse with bell on; tail cropped; H. U. brand on left hip; white star in forehead. The finder is requested to return to H. Fraser, Rat Creek, when he will be suitably rewarded.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—On and after the 23rd instant the BULLETIN office will be situated in the building lately occupied by Frank Oliver as a store. The grocery business formerly carried on in this building by Mr. Oliver has been removed to Ross Bro's. building directly opposite, where it will be carried on until further notice under the supervision of Mr. Jas. Ross.

TENDERS for the construction of a single truss bridge across the Black Mud creek a short distance below the crossing will be received by the undersigned up to Thursday, 26th instant at 12 o'clock, noon, at the store of Messrs. Norris & Carey. Plans and specifications and all other information may be procured at the same place. JAS. McLOUGALL, E. CAREY, D. McLEOD, Committee.

HORSES FOUND.—Between 25th May and 1st June, on the plains between Red Deer river and the Three hills a band of horses of 4 mares, 2 stallions, 3 geldings and 1 mare colt. The same are now in my possession at the Bear's hill, where they may be obtained by owners upon proving property and paying all expenses. "BOBTAIL," Cree chief, Bear's hill.

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
DOORS,
SASH,
MOULDINGS,
And
ALL SORTS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
For sale at
LOWEST PRICES.

We are now selling

TWO FARKLUIT STOCKS FOR CASH

Without respect to cost

Send for prices.

No trouble quoting prices.

Parties making large purchases to sell again will secure special prices.

DAVIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS,

Head office, 623 Main street; Yard, Fonseca street, on C.P.R. Siding, Winnipeg.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE, making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEEDON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

LIVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE—FT. SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE—Good horses, good rigs, the best attention and moderate charges. Mail stage leaves Edmonton every alternate Tuesday morning, commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morning; carrying passengers and express matter in connection with the Edmonton and Calgary Royal mail line. The undersigned are the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEWART.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENCE.

Lately Sir Richard Cartwright delivered a political oration in Toronto, one portion of which has, judging from the news paper comments, created widespread interest throughout Canada. In speaking of the future of the country Sir Cartwright—to use the expression of the Toronto News—expressed himself as looking towards Canadian independence. What the speaker actually did say was probably of little moment—perhaps incidental, perhaps accidental, and perhaps of malice aforethought, as a sort of feeler of the public pulse—but the subject once having been broached the way in which it affects the public mind is certainly a matter of great interest. There seems to be a disposition on the part of at least the liberal and independent press to make this question an issue in Canadian politics, and with fair prospects of partial success. As it is one of the, if not the, most important question that can possibly come up for decision before the Canadian public, it is well that every newspaper pretending either to form or echo public opinion should show as nearly as may be where it stands regarding it.

That Canada is destined to become an independent country at no very distant day does not admit of doubt in the mind of any one who has any confidence in it, least of all in that of a Canadian. There is a charm about the word independence most pleasing to the ear. Patriotism is the love which a person naturally feels for the land of his birth, which causes him to wish well towards it, which causes him to desire to place it in the best possible position before the world, which, especially in countries having responsible government, makes him abhor the thought of it being under the control of any power other than that of its own inhabitants. No wonder then that the mere mention of the word independence, the natural outcome of patriotism, should bring a loud response, especially from native Canadians. They believe that their country is subject to another, and let that subjection be ever so slight their love of country naturally rises against the idea and makes independence the best possible rallying cry for a political party in Canada, and one which will secure the sympathy of the young or native population, who are beginning to see the rottenness of the two parties now in active political life, or who, supposing them to be emblems of purity, are certainly not in their methods keeping abreast of the progress of the age and country. Whether Sir Cartwright intended to raise a cry or not there is no doubt that the idea is being eagerly seized upon, and the greatest possible amount of capital being made of it, and instead of allowing a third party of independence to be formed it seems likely that the party to which Sir Cartwright belongs will discount the event by adopting the principle as their own, and we may therefore expect independence to be an issue at the next general election at furthest.

But, although independence is the manifest destiny of Canada, as far as destiny can be manifest, it does not follow that it is now expedient, or that it should be made an issue in Canadian politics at the present time. When any man or body of men set out to advocate a sweeping political change, it is or should be necessary for them to show some satisfactory reason why that change should be made—the evils that will result without it or the good that will flow from it. It is perhaps too early in the day to ask at what time the proposed change alluded to is to take place, or perhaps no time is set, but if the time is not definitely stated the advocacy of the principle is little more than stating a theory that summer and winter will succeed each other. Up to the present time it does not appear that any valid reason has been brought forward why Canada should now sever the connection existing with Great Britain, while there are many both selfish and sentimental way that connection should, in the interests of Canada, be maintained for an indefinite period. If Canada were suffering from taxation without representation, from heavy burdens contracted without her consent and of no benefit to her, were compelled to submit to foreign dictation in home affairs, were made to feel that she was a dependency, there would then be good and sufficient reason for her becoming independent forthwith; but she is not suffering from any of these. The gravest indictment that has yet been drawn up against British connection is that Canada is compelled to support a chief magistrate of British appointment, and is debarred the right to make her own treatys with foreign powers. It is true that Canada has to support a governor-general appointed by the British government, but this does not affect in the least the power of the people to govern themselves, he being merely a figure-head, while the expense is amply repaid, in a country composed of such discordant factions as Canada is now, by the balance which the power represented by the governor-general gives to the Canadian political machine, by its action as a political court of last resort, with its power to enforce its decrees. As to the treaty-making power any one but an enthusiast or a traitor must believe that it is better for Canada to have the benefit of treatys made with foreign powers by Britain, with its immense wealth, its armies and navies, than take chances as a puny third or fourth rate power and make them herself. The substantial benefits arising from British connection are that under it money for public or private enterprises can be procured at a much lower rate than if the country were independent By that connection Canada and Canadian institutions have a stability that is lacking in the great republic to the south of us, although ten times greater in population, wealth and national unity. Without British connection, which is practically independence, in Canada's weak and disconnected condition, she would be little better than at the mercy of her southern neighbor, and whether nominally dependent or independent would be in a much more unpleasant and subservient position than now, with Britain's fleet and army able and willing to maintain her rights against all comers. In British connection as it at present exists, Canada seems to reap the greater proportion of benefit with the lesser proportion of inconvenience and loss, and some better reason than the necessity for a political cry should be required to raise public sentiment in Canada against its maintenance.

But the great and chief reason of all why Canada should not become independent at the present time is that within herself she is not fitted to take upon herself that responsibility. It is unity of feeling and interest that build up a nation and fit it for independence, and these are sadly lacking in the different members of the present Canadian confederation. Different from the United States, most of them have had a long existence as separate provinces, and have not been driven together by common danger as the states were, their union being one of mere sentiment and alleged expediency. The old provincial feeling, the growth of generations, is not done away with in a day, nor can it be until the race of politicians who now rule the country, both in Federal and local parliaments, have passed off the stage or been overwhelmed by a growth of public opinion towards Canadian nationality, in fact as well as name. The men who learned their trade of politics in the arena of a provincial legislature are by that learning unfitted for the exercise of functions dealing with matters of imperial magnitude. This has been amply proven by the acts of all of them from the date of confederation up to the present time, with the natural result that from one end of the country to the other the cry is for re-adjustment, and nothing holds the fabric together but loyalty to Britain and the knowledge of Britain's power. When Canadian politicians have learned that Canada is not the particular town, county or province which they represent, nor existing for the exclusive benefit of that town, county or province—when their ideas have broadened so as to take in the country they are supposed to rule—will be time enough to ask that the balance wheel which now carries the machine smoothly over the dead points be thrown away.

If Canada were independent to-morrow, with its small population, extended frontier, and unscrupulous neighbor, its position would not be enviable, nor will it be until both population and power have been increased by the filling up of the great North-West, its frontier thereby strengthened and its resources increased. The North-West is the hope of independent Canada; without it independence would not be worth powder enough to burst it. It is in the North-West, where the population is drawn from the different provinces of eastern Canada, that Canadian national feeling may be expected to take first and strongest root. Under these circumstances it is of some importance to the movement, if it can be so called, what view the North-West will take of it. There can be no doubt that mere sentiment would be in favour of it, but there can be as little doubt that at the present time, in view of the utterances and actions of eastern politicians and people concerning the North-West the declaration of Canadian independence would be the signal for the withdrawal of Manitoba and the North-West from confederation. They know to their sorrow that they are not treated as citizens of a common country, as members of the same confederation, and were it not that they have an abiding faith that Britain will see justice done, there would be but little debate about the ownership and administration of public lands, railway monopolies and the few other little matters in which eastern politicians hold that the North-West has no rights which they are bound to respect. Did Britain treat Canada as the latter treats the North-West then indeed would the cry for independence be justifiable, At present when the North-West trusts to Britain to see her wrongs righted she can hardly be expected to join in a cry against the power of Britain to help her. To put the matter shortly, public opinion in the North-West is much more in favour of declaring independence of Canada than independence of Britain.

THE Syndicate find that the loan of $22,500,000 which they have received from the Government has not done them that amount of good which they—or at least those voted it to them—expected. Already they are crying for more. They find that the condition which it was necessary to attach to the loan in order to get it through the house—that in case principal and interest were not paid when due the road and all its belongings were forfeited to the Government—is a bar to their raising any more money on stock in the world's market. Capitalists no doubt consider that a company which has been fed with so much pap and still wants more—an unlimited amount more—when the supply ceases as it has now done, it is likely to collapse, or make default in its payments. Under the loan arrangement, if it make such default a hostile government could seize the whole business, and no doubt outsiders cannot realize how Canadians could be so simple minded as to elect a Government favourable to such an outrageous swindle. At least they have not sufficient confidence in their simplicity to risk money on the chances. And now what is the proposition of the friends of the syndicate? Only that the loan shall be made a gift—that the only security the Government ever had on the Company shall be given up—that the very clause in the agreement which caused the rest to pass be struck out, that the only redeeming feature in the whole iniquitous bargain shall be thrown overboard. And why should these millions be thrown into the sea, so to speak? So that the syndicate may be able to raise money to build branch lines in Manitoba. The Winnipeg Free Press and Sun have the credit of advancing the modest proposition, and the somewhat remarkable reasons given therefor. Supposing the loan to be made a gift to-morrow what security is there that another loan would not be demanded on the next day, or that the money would be expended on branch lines in the North-West instead of building palaces in Montreal If the syndicate had not persisted, in the face of sense and reason, in building their line where they did, and in running their competitors out of the country, they would not now have needed to build branch lines. But if branch lines are necessary to the development of the country and the consequent prosperity of the C. P. R—as they certainly are—let the monopoly clause be abrogated and it will not be long before plenty of branch railroads will be built, although they might not be branches of the syndicate line. It is asserted by the Sun—as it has been asserted by parties in the pay of the syndicate ever since the the bargain was first made—that the credit of the country is bound up in the railroad, and that should the latter fail disaster must certainly overtake the former. This may or may not be true, but when it is apparent that unless the country refuses further assistance disaster will certainly overtake it whatever may happen to the railroad, it is time to call a halt and take the chance of disaster rather than the certainty. And if it is so that the interests of the country and railway are identical it is surely better that both should be under the one management, and that management under the control of the people who have to foot all bills. If after all the assistance it has received the syndicate is so far gone as not to be able to realize more than 40 on its stock the building up of its credit would be a rather more expensive operation than Canada is very well able to take in hand, and the best thing the government can do is to take over the road under the mortgage clause of the loan as soon as it can possibly be done. In that case, of course, the country would lose millions, but it would at least have something to show in return. If any more gifts or loans have to be made, the country as well as the syndicate will be bankrupt and the railway with with its land grabs, special privileges and monopoly clauses, will be in the hands of some foreign company quite as soulless and unprincipled, though probably richer than the present syndicate. Either the monopoly clause of the syndicate bargain or confederation will have to go. And for the government to assume the road would be far the easiest and cheapest way out of the difficulty.

NOTICES.

NOTICE!—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharples' Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmontoh," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

NOTICE.—The thoroughbred trotting stallion W. H. BALDWIN will stand for mares his season (28th April to 28th June, health and weather permitting, as follows: Monday, Pagerie's half-way house for noon, Tuesday, Palace hotel stables, Fort Saskatchewan, all day; Wednesday, Alex. Cameron's Sturgeon river, for noon, Kelly's, Cut-bank lake, over night; Thursday, St. Albert hotel, St. Albert, over night; Friday, Dan Noyes' for noon; Saturday, his own stable, Edmonton hotel. Terms for the season $15 payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk. For pedigree see hand bills. DONALD ROSS proprietor.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way $25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The public meeting held last Monday evening was one of the best attended that has been held here for some time. The meeting was opened at 7:25 by the appointment of Dr. H. C. Wilson to the chair, with C. Stewart as Secretary.

Mr. Oliver apologized for not having given longer notice of the meeting. He had intended to call meetings in different parts of the district, but owing to the short time at his disposal was unable to do so. The object of this meeting was to get the opinion of the people here on matters of importance which would come before the North-West Council during the coming session. The present form of Council was by no means satisfactory. He had a series of resolutions which he would submit to the meeting, and if they were endorsed, would present them to the Council. He moved, seconded by D. Ross, that

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting it is most necessary to the usefulness of the North-West Council as a legislative body that it should have full power to deal with all matters relating to municipal and educational institutions in the North-West Territories, as well as to have control of funds for the construction of public works of a territorial nature;

"Whereas doubts have been expressed as to the power of the Council to enter the right of taxation upon municipalities, and to pass a school ordinance which shall be operative throughout the North-West, and

Whereas the funds granted by the Federal government for the expenses of government in the North-West, including the construction of public works, in lieu of a provincial subsidy, are of such limited amount as to be comparatively little benefit, and are placed for disposal in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor alone instead of in those of his responsible advisers, as is the manner in countries governed under the British constitution, and as this method of disposal of the public funds is most unsatisfactory, therefore

Be it resolved, that it is the imperative duty of the North-West Council at its approaching session, to see that all doubts as to its rights to deal fully with municipal and school matters be removed at once; that the funds granted by the Federal government for the expenses of government in the North-West, be placed for expenditure in the hands of the elected members of the council, in their executive capacity, as the responsible advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor; that the Council shall press strongly upon the Federal government the advisability of increasing the annual grant to an amount proportionate to that granted to provinces of the same population as the territories, and also having regard to the difference of circumstances between those provinces and the North-West, and that unless the Council, in its legislative and executive capacities, is placed in full control of municipal and educational matters and of the funds for territorial use its further existence in those capacities is a sham."

He desired to obtain the opinion of the meeting on this resolution, as it was of great importance. The present method of government was most unsatisfactory and the people of the North-West should enter a most emphatic protest against it.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Moved by F. Oliver, seconded by D. Ross,

"That although the present form of local government under the North-West Territories Act may have been as good as could by trained owing to the limited population of the country and the information possessed of it at the time the act was passed, the changes which have taken place since then have been such as to render it anything but effective or satisfactory now; and while the location and boundaries of the different provincial districts into which the territories have lately been divided are eminently satisfactory, it is not advisable at the present time to separate them from each other and place each one under a petty provincial government, but the time has arrived when the population, importance and accessibility of the territories has increased to such an extent as to warrant their being erected into a united province, under a staple form of responsible local government, and having the same rights, powers and privileges as other members of the Canadian Confederation; that in any case the method of qualifying for sending a representative to the North-West Council should be changed so that important localities such as Ft McLeod, Medicine Hat and Battleford should not be debarred from a voice in local affairs; and, that the time has arrived when the people of the North-West are sufficiently numerous and enlightened to govern themselves, through their representatives, therefore the necessity for allowing officials and appointees of the Federal government, not representing the people of the North-West, a voice in the management of the affairs of the country, has ceased and the position should be abolished."

The speaker did not think that separate provincial governments were necessary in the territoales at present. Popular interests were identical all over the North-West. Provincial powers and organization were necessary in order that besides the possession of the powers mentioned as desirable in the former resolution, the government of the North-West should be of such a nature as to allow it to enter into the construction of public works of a permanent and extensive nature. It was not to be expected that works of North-West interest only would be attended to satisfactorily by the Federal government. The improvement of the Saskatchewan, and the opening of the Peace River and Athabasca districts by the improvement of the roads and building of railways, were works of special importance to the people of this district, as they would open markets for our produce. Ft. McLeod desired a road through the mountains, and other places works of equal benefit, which the Council was unable to carry on. The North-West did not receive her share of the funds of the Dominion. Prince Edward Island, with a smaller population, receives a larger grant. We had a right to receive proportionately with the rest of the provinces. This North-West was the Canada of the future and the people of it the future Canadians. If the present state of affairs was continued there would arise a prejudice against Canada and everything Canadian which he, as a loyal Canadian, would be very sorry to see.

Resolution carried.

Moved by Mr. Oliver, seconded by D. Ross,

"That since there appears to be but little prospect of branch railroads being built in the North-West for some time, that is until settlement and progress will justify the expense, it is all the more necessary that the leading trails should be placed and kept in a good state for travel upon them, and that as the great trail from the boundary line throug Fort McLeod and Calgary to Edmonton and the Athabasca landing is one of the main highways of the country, and will continue to be so for many years, connecting as it does the navigable waters of the McKenzie river with the outside world, it is of the highest importance that both Federal and local governments should help to place and keep it in thorough repair, as well as extend it on to the Great Peace river country, so that that country may be opened up."

Mr Oliver said this road meant communication with the outer world. Some people here thought it was of no interest to them, but if this road was improved and kept in repair, rates of freight would be low and consequently living would be cheaper here. It was a work of interest to everyone who used goods which had to come over it—not only to the interest of Edmonton but to Calgary and Ft. McLeod. He wished to know if the people desired the money to be spent on the whole road, or only that part of it which lay within the district.

Mr. Ross agreed with the preceding speaker as to the necessity of the improvements mentioned, but though charity began at home, and if we could not get money to fix the roads in our immediate vicinity we should to fix the public highways and fix our own roads ourselves. We would be foolish to make benefactors of ourselves for the good of the public.

Mr. Petrie considered the road to Peace river of great importance, as it would open a market for Edmonton, also as the treaty was to be paid there for the first time this summer it would give Edmonton merchants a chance to get some of the money.

Mr. McCauley was of the opinion that if the North-West Council wished the people of the district to raise an amount equivalent to the grant made to this district, it would by all means be best to spend the money within the limits of the district. Let the Council spend their money as they see fit and the people here could do the same.

Mr. Oliver said last season $300 was granted by lieutenant-governor unconditionally, to put ferries on the Blind Man and Battle rivers, $200 for a bridge across the Black Mud creek on condition that the people in this district raised another $100; $200 had been granted towards a bridge across the Sturgeon at Cunningham's, on condition of $300 being raised by the people; $50 had been granted unconditionally for a bridge across Willow creek, so that with the erection of the Black Mud bridge the wishes of the other speakers had been met so far.

Resolution carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Price,

"That the requirements of the present regulation in regard to aid to schools are too stringent, and that the average attendance required could be reduced from fifteen to ten."

Mr. McCauley thought that the North-West Council should give trustees power to form school sections and levy taxes, as numbers who owned property did not contribute towards the support of schools.

Mr. Oliver said this resolution would be of great benefit to localities which were debarred by the present ordinance from receiving government aid. The levying of taxes was a serious matter, and it was on this point that doubts existed as to the power of the council.

Resolution carried.

Moved by Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Price,

"That this meeting fully endorses the memorial addressed to the Federal government by the North-West Council at its late session, and trusts that the Council will maintain the stand then taken on each question dealt with, and this meeting especially endorses the clause of the memorial relating to colonization societies in general, and the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land companies, and others of like kind in particular, they being of no possible benefit to the country at large, and a positive injury to the localities suffering from their presence; and, further, most emphatically protests against the agents of these companies being allowed to act as agents for the government in any particular."

The resolution was carried amid loud applause.

Moved by Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. McCauley,

"That it is the duty of the Council, as the only representatives of the people of the North-West to protest against the method at present pursued by the Federal government in the matter of letting North West contracts without advertisement in the locality where the contract requires to be filled, as being unjust to the people of the North West and to the whole country." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. G. Gagnon,

"That owing to the immense distance of the district of Alberta, and especially this northern portion, from the Atlantic sea-board, wheat raising for export cannot possibly be carried on at a profit if the grain has to be shipped to the European markets by that route, while the contrary would be the case were railroad communication with Hudson's Bay established, and all parts of the country would receive the benefit of a competing line, it is the duty of the Council as representing the people of the North-West, to make the opening up of the route an essential point in any permanent arrangements that may be made with the Federal government, and to take steps towards joint action with the province of Manitoba in forwarding the construction and operation of such a railway under local control." Carried.

Mr. McCauley said the agricultural society ought to get a grant from the Council, as it was of great service in advertising the country. Provincial governments gave aid to such societies, and as the Edmonton society always got up a very creditable exhibition he thought it should be encouraged.

Mr. Oliver agreed with Mr. McCauley, and thought the agricultural society had better draw up a resolution which, if given to him, he would present to the Council.

D. Ross moved, seconded by Jas Price,

"Resolved that in the opinion of this meeting it would be of great advantage, both morally and socially to the North-West Territories, that the government allow breweries for the making of beer thereby utilizing some of the surplus barley of the country and keeping the money in circulation in the country that is annually sent out for liquor."

Mr. Oliver opposed the resolution. In his opinion the establishment of breweries would breed intoxication. He was not, however, so bigoted a temperance man as to oppose the manufacture or use of beer if it could be proved that it was not intoxicating and therefore not hurtful to the individual or the community. But until that was proved to his opinion it would not be a benefit, morally or socially, to establish breweries. It would not be beneficial to have even surplus barley manufactured into means of working injury to the community, and there was no advantage in keeping money in the country to be spent on what would be an injury to the country.

Mr. Ross was of the opinion that beer did good, made people sociable, and there was no harm in mild intoxication. He estimated that $15,000 would not cover the amount sent out for strong drink, and contended that if breweries were established the four would suffice, thereby doing away with the necessity of liquor and keeping the $15,000 in the country. He believed the permit system was injurious and liable to breed intoxication.

Mr. Price said if the money sent down was spent among the farmers it would help them considerably.

Mr. McCauley said he always was an abstainer, but was in favour of having breweries, as he believed the permit system was a failure, and was opposed to sending money from this place to enrich Winnipeg merchants. He had seen more drunkenness in Edmonton than he ever saw in Winnipeg.

Mr. Petrie concurred in the views of the preceding speaker.

The resolution was carried.

Rev. Canon Newton said, as a clergyman, he always took a deep interest in the affairs of the people of this district, and would take this occasion to express his surprise and regret that, as he had been informed, profane language should be used in courts of justice here. The public and the bench were disgraced by such proceedings. Such conduct on the part of any justice could not be too strongly condemned. He was pained beyond measure on hearing of the expressions used and if anything of the kind took place again he would call a public meeting and take such measures as would prevent anything so derogatory to the bench happening again.

Rev. Mr. Campbell asked Mr Oliver's views on the permit system.

Mr Oliver said that there was no doubt that the permit system, as at present administered, was a fraud. He thought, however, that a satisfactory system could be devised, but was not prepared to devise one offhand. He thought that permits should be issued on the basis that every respectable, law abiding person who desired liquor should be entitled to a permit for a reasonable amount. The issuing of permits to be placed in the hands of magistrates in the different settlements. (Loud shouts of disapprobation.) The speaker continued by saying that had the meeting waited a moment he would have qualified the idea by saying that, of course, much greater care should be exercised than at present in the selection of magistrates. (Cheers.) On complaint being made and proven before these magistrates that any person had used his permit to abuse it either himself or by allowing another to use it, he should not be entitled to a permit. He thought that in regard to the 50 cents per gallon tax upon liquor permits that it was wrong in principle. If it was right to let the liquor in it should be allowed in free, and if it was wrong to allow it to come in no 50 cents per gallon should be charged, but it should be kept out altogether.

Rev. Mr. Campbell was glad that Mr. Oliver had taken such a stand on the liquor question. He was sorry to see so much money spent foolishly as was in Edmonton, and thought that it was the duty of every good citizen to prevent this waste of money and time and injury to morals by every legal means.

The chairman then declared the meeting adjourned.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. During Mr Baird's absence Mr. J. L. Campbell, B.A. will hold evening service at 7 o'clock. The Sabbath school will meet at 2:30 p.m. as usual.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

Beg to ask their numerous customers and friends for past favors, and inform them that they have

REMOVED

to the new and commodious premises opposite the BULLETIN office, where they are prepared to supply the public with all kinds of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

Of every description,

BOOTS & SHOES IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
ALSO

HATS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL STYLES

AND SHAPES,

which they have just received and are prepared to sell for cash at prices which will

DEFY COMPETITION.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH TWEEDS, FOR SUITS ALWAYS ON HAND.

A call solicited.

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THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY

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BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under slit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, June 27th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	74	40
Sunday,	84	42
Monday,	71	53
Tuesday,	60	50
Wednesday,	56	45
Thursday,	74	40
Friday,	60	45

Barometer rising, 27.640.

Rainfall 1½ inches. Duration of rain 36½ hours.

THE ATHEBASCA.

The limestone in the bank of the Athabasca, above Fort MacMurray, shows a great umber of prints of moths, snakes, plants, etc. At Grand rapid the banks are of sandstone, very high and steep. The face of the sandstone cliff is spotted with large, round, smooth masses of sandstone, which look as though they had been cast in a potash kettle and stuck in the bank while it was still soft. In one place a large balm of Gilead tree, the trunk of which has been split, is seen petrified in the bank. The Grand rapid proper is about a mile in length, and for this distance the river is divided into two channels by an island. The fall is about eighty feet in the mile. Below the island the river is still very rapid for a mile or more, but is not particularly dangerous. The channel on both sides of the island is full of large boulders. The navigation is so dangerous that even in going down stream goods are generally portaged over the island, while the empty York boat is let down slowly by hand. Some of the boats containing the heavier part of the steamboat machinery were let down without unloading during the summer before last. Of course all loads have to be portaged coming up stream. Above the Grand rapid to the landing the navigation of the river is good, with no especial features and the country is timbered on both banks all the way along. The distance is about 120 miles.

With the exception of the break of 60 miles in the navigation of the Athabasca between Grand rapid and Fort McMurray, and another break of fourteen miles on the Great Slave river, near the mouth of Salt river there is uninterrupted steamboat navigation of the first class between Athabasca landing and the Arctic ocean and of hard navigation up the Athabasca to Jasper house, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, together with tha tof Athabasca, Great and Lesser Slave lakes, besides that of the Peace, the Luard, and doubtless many other smaller streams. The known resources of this vast region are unlimited, comprising inexhaustible supplies of timber, petroleum, salt and fish, with large areasof agricultural land on Peace river, and probably elsewhere, while Professor Bell, the geologist, asserts that another Nevada exists on the Mackenzie in the neighborhood of Great Bear lake. Altough the extent of this country and of its resources are sufficient to stagger belief in any but the well informed or the credulous, the fact remains that it and they do exist, and it cannot be long before railways and steamboats, strong hands, stout hearts, and enterprising minds will have laid the whole of this vast extent and varied and valuable resources under contribution for the benefit of the North-West, of Canada and of the world.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Clause 122 of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883, 46 Victoria, Chapter 17, enacts as follows: If any person knowingly and wilfully pulls down, defaces, alters, or removes any mound, post or monument, erected, planted or placed in any original survey under the provisions of this Act, or under the authority of any order in council, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punishable accordingly; and if any person knowingly and wilfully defaces, alters, or removes any other mound or land-mark, post or monument placed by any Dominion Land Surveyor to mark any limit, boundary or angle at any township, section or other legal sub-division, lot or parcel of land in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof before any competent court, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of such court,—such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to be for a longer period than three months, without any prejudice to any civil remedy which any party may have against such offender or offenders for damages occasioned by reason of such offence. Any person transgressing this provision of the law will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.—D. L. MACPHERSON, Minister of the Interior.

POTATOES.—One hundred bushels of Extra Rose and Beauty of Hebron potatoes for sale at ALLAN OMAND'S, South side.

NEW GOODS,

JUST TO HAND

In

GROCERIES

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE

CROCKERY.

Our establishment being the largest in the North-West, and stocks the most varied, the space at our disposal in the press will not permit our enumeration of the lines in the different departments.

MORE GOODS to arrive next week.

JNO. A. McDOUGALL & CO.

FOR

BARLEY FORKS

HAY FORKS

MANURE FORKS

SHORT & LONG HANDLED SHOVELS

SPADES, GARDEN RAKES

12 AND 14-INCH BREAKERS

ALSO THE

CELEBRATED HIGHLANDER CROSS PLOWS

AT WINNIPEG PRICES WITH FREIGHT ADDED

Go to

A. MACDONALD & CO.

FERRY NOTICE.—The ferries on the Saskatchewan at the H.B. Fort and at Hardisty & Fraser's mill are now in running order and prepared to carry passengers and teams at any moment between sunrise and sunset at regular rates, or after sunset and before sunrise at double rates. Tickets for sale at all the stores. Cash or tickets must be paid before crossing, as no credit will be given on any condition after this date. JOHN WALTER, Proprietor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Frank Oliver and Alexander Dunlop, under the firm of "Oliver & Dunlop," at Edmonton in Alberta territory was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will henceforth be carried on alone by the said Frank Oliver, who his authorized to receive all credits on account of the said partnership. Dated at Edmonton, aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1884.—FRANK OLIVER, ALEXANDER DUNLOP, Witness, Geo. A. Watson.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

NOTICES.

ICE CREAM on hand every Saturday afternoon at Mrs. T. Henderson's, Main street, near Methodist church.

BASE-BALL PRACTISE, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, on the race track in rear of the Methodist church. Members of the club are requested to attend. By order. JAS. ROSS, secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The undersigned will be at the Hudson's Bay Co's. Fort for a few weeks only, for the purpose of taking Portraits, Groups, Buildings, views, etc., and will be happy to see all who call. CORNELIUS J. SOULE, Photographer. Edmonton, May 26th, 1883.

CHAMPION.—The French Canadian stallion, of St. Albert, will stand for mares from this date until the beginning of July, health and weather permitting, as follows: At St. Albert Mission on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday; at Edmonton on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms $10, payable in advance. Service at owner's risk.
St. Albert, May 1st, 1884.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Hermitage.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper ares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN Cabinet Maker and dealer in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery he is prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

ABSENT.—X. St. Jean will be absent from his place of business for four or five weeks, during which time Mr. Quesnelle, who is in charge of the premises, will attend to the sale of furniture, etc. X. St. JEAN.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.—Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.